Of Decatur County. SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

The Call Upon Indiana. In all parts of the State earnest efforts are be ing made to promptly respond to the call upon Indiana for her quota of the new levy for three hundred thousand troops. Public meetings are being held, patriotic speeches made and liberal contributions offered to further the object. Indiana has already done nobly and from the spirit everywhere manifested we have but little doubt that the regiments will be filled up without resorting to compulsory measures. As there is no prospect of settling our national difficulties but by the sword, the more prompt and vigorous the issue is met the better. A protracted war will be ruinous to the whole country. Mr. SEWARD, in writing to the great war meeting in New York,

thus forcibly states the case: The objects of the meeting are of vital importance. They involve nothing less than a choice between an early peace, with the deliver ance of the nation from all surrounding dangers, or a protracted war, with hazards of ultimate na-

But one purpose should animate the Govern ment and the people-the prompt suppression of the rebellion, dropping all collateral issues until the war is ended. If that single idea had controlled those in authority ere now the rebellion would have been overcome. When that end is accomplished and peace is restored the people can without passion and prejudice discuss and settle the agitating questions, the agitation of which has done more than all else to give vitality to the rebellion.

### The Guerrilla Raids.

The telegraphic reports of the guerrilla raids in Kentucky greatly exaggerated the numbers engaged and the extent of damages committed by them. It appears that the gang which visited Henderson and Newburgh numbered only about forty. If Gen. BoyLE had not taken away the troops that were stationed at Henderson, Johnson's band would not have made their appearance either there or at Newburgh. The people of Evansville were intensely excited upon the supposition that the gang which made its appearance were merely the advance of a large body. The Union men of Henderson could have dispersed the company which made the foray upon that place, if they had been supplied with arms. The best way to stop this predatory warfare is to organize military companies upon the borders and supply them with the means to protect themselves and promptly punish those engage in such rascalities. The invasion of the sacred soil of Indiana caused intense excitement throughout the State, and had there been occasion tens of thousands of our citizens would have been ready to meet the foe. The prompt measures taken in this State and Kentucky for the protection of both will doubtless put a stop to this unlicensed and wicked warfare.

The Mass Convention of the 30th. The State Central Committee have made ar rangements with the Bellefontaine, Central, Peru Madison, Jeffersonville and Terre Haute railroads, to run half-fare trains to the State Mass Convention to be held in this city on the 30th inst. The Evansville, Wabash Valley and New Albany and Michigan City roads have also agreed to carry delegates upon the same terms. No definite arrangements have yet been made with the Lafayette road, but it is probable there will be. Early this week, handbills will be circulated upon the lines of the different roads with full

The Committee have positive assurances from the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Hon. C. A. WICK LIFFE, and Hon. ROBERT MALLORY, of Kentucky, Hon. John S. Carlile, of Virginia, and Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, that they will be present and address the people upon the crisis of the country. Other able speakers will also be in

From all parts of the State the Committee have advices of a large attendance. From some counties the people will come in wagons in the old-fashioned way, camping near the city the night previous. Never before was there so important a crisis in the history of the nation -one which appeals to the patriotism, and calls with trumpet tongue upon every man, woman and child to make every sacrifice necessary to preserve the Government from the dangers that beset it. The committee again urge upon all conservative citizens their duty to attend the meeting, take counsel together, and such action as may be necessary to sustain the Government in every legitimate effort to overthrow the rebellion, and respond to the call for men and means to restore its authority, and end the war as promptly as possible. The Union must be preeserved and the Constitution maintained. These great boons it is the province of the people to preserve and perpetuate. The meeting of the 30th should be a demonstration in numbers and enthusiasm, that will nerve the arms of the gallant men who are fighting the battles of the Union-of all who are struggling to preserve the rich heritage of constitutional liberty bequeathed by the patriotic men who risked their all to se-

#### Arrangements on the Madison Road for the Mass Meeting of the 30th. Madison, Ind., July 12, 1862.

Mr. George McOuat, Chairman of the Central Committee, Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR:-Yours of the 11th is before me. and in reply state that we will run the train, charging from Madison and all points south of Edinburg one dollar for the round trip, and halffare from all points north of Edinburg which is less than one dollar. Yours,

D. C. BRANHAM. Superintendent M. & I. R. R.

# Party ism in Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincin nati Gazette thus details the political excitement in Congress, caused by the President's action

upon the confiscation bill: The confiscation bill has at last been worked through, but enemies beset it to the las; an unfriendly chairman of an enrolling committee holds it back to the last moment before sending it to the President; and Mr. Lincoln has to ask Congress to sit another day to give him time to consider and perhaps to veto it. Members threaten and storm, and send Mr. Nicolay, the Private Secretary, as he sits closeted in his library writing the message that is to decide the matter, to tell him for them, that if he vetoes that bill, he destroys the Republican party and ruins his Administration. The Radical Republicans insist on the publication of a party address, and enrage their conservative associates by proposing to sign and publish it in defiance of the decisions of

From the Evansville Journal. Guerrilla Raid into Indiana.

A. R. Johnson's Cavalry-The Newburg Hospital Plundered-The Legion Under Arms-Expedition to Newburg-Affairs of Henderson-Great ate charge and repulsed the enemy.

The Confederates had returned to the charge a

was thrown into great excitement by the arrival plundered the hospital at that place.

weapons, for aggression or defense.

The alacrity with which our citizens responded gave most cheering evidence that when convinced of danger our people are equal to any suit prudent.
emergency. A company of infantry, with a squad
Thus, for of artillery with two guns, left on board the Eugene at 51/2 o'clock for Newburg.

Capt. Dexter had the Courier fired up with all dispatch, and having armed his crew, and with a small squad of infantry, steamed off up the river. He was fearfully in earnest, and declared his determination to prevent the rebels from recrossing the river if they were found this side, and to use the Courier as a ram in case of need. The

The Eugene made excellent time, also, and with guns on each guard, and decks crowded with men, made a formidable appearance. We learn that the chivalrous horde who make war on sick soldiers in unguarded hospitals did

across the river after they had stolen what they | flight dark last night. He says the rebels numbered could penetrate into the interior no further in that thirty two men. They stole all the arms and direction, Gen. Fitch ordered back his men, and equipments to be found, a lot of provisions, pa- after a short march of eight miles-sixteen in all

the river with the guerrillas and retained when the latter returned, were shot do and killed of the latter returned, were shot do and killed of the latter returned. by a citizen. Their names were carney and

The Courier returned at 9 o'clock and reports that she proceeded to the mouth of Green river. where they found the boat in which the marauders had crossed the river, and which they took

stepped out of the brush and fired on the boat with | Federal uniforms, and exposed to all the dangers shot gun, wounding one of the hands on the boat slightly. The boys on the boat fired into the rebels did not fire upon the steamers as they the brush but with what effect is not known. They took one man prisoner whom they handed over to the Eugene.

The Courier having performed her mission re turned to the city.

The Eugene proceeded to Newburg. It is said the rebels had four pieces of artillery planted on the Kentucky shore. If this is so, and they remained there until the Eugene arrived, there would be somebody hurt, sure, as our boys went up to rid the world of all such cowardly thieves

Several reports of artillery were heard about 8 o'clock, since which time all has been quiet. Evansville is full of armed men and an earnest spirit prevails. It is supposed the guerrillas got | Corinth and report to Gen. Halleck. Gen. Hosome 200 guns and paroled about eighty five sick soldiers. They occupied the town some three or

The citizens watched the guerrillas crossing the river, and strange as it may seem, offered not the slightest resistance.

AFFAIRS AT HENDERSON.

The state of affairs at Henderson still enlist the protound interest of all classes, and it seems almost impossible to arrive at any just conclusion from the many conflicting rumors that reach this

Citizens who left Henderson on Thursday night reported that the guerrillas had left that place, after stealing what hospital stores, blankets, medicines, guns, ammunition, &c., that they could find. Johnson made a speech in which he declared he would not suffer any private property molested or injured. He confessed he had bad cused. men in his band, horse thieves, robbers and murderers-but he intended to govern them. There were still some others stealing and plundering around the country on his credit, and if they did not join him (and share the plunder with him, we found them. (Johnson wants to have a monop iamation. He styles John C. Breckinridge a statesman and a patriot, when everybody knows he is a perjured traitor.

A number of marauders were in Henderson yesterday morning-Fisher, Hicks and others of like character.

Their movement would seem to indicate that the Union men back to the town, that they may crown their villainy with murder. They will, it is to be hoped, stay a little too late in Henderson. The vengeance of the people is pretty well aroused and the Government they have insulted and the laws they have outraged have marked these fellows for punishment. It will fall on them when least expected. The cup of their iniquity is al-

About 1% o'clock the Eugene arrived and re ported that they had not been molested. It was reported that about thirty guerrillas were in town sitting on his horse on the bank watching the other power this side of heaven. boat. He was supposed to be a picket. The Commercial and Lebanon came in later in

the day, but brought nothing new. It was reported during the afternoon that some twenty-five tions, we might as well try and harmonize them. of the guerrillas were on the point four or five

Cook, and get her man. We give these reports as we get them, as in the midst of so many conflicting rumors it is impossible to determine what is the truth.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From White River.

Cal. Fitch Whips the Rebels-Large number of Prisoners token-Gen. Grant's Movements. GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS, July 12.

brought important dispatches to Gen. Grant.

The troops at St. Charles, under Brig. Gen. G. N. Fitch, number about 2,300 men. They are in the midst of an enemy's country, and surrounded by bloodthirsty guerrillas, who avail themslyes of every opvortunity to pick off their soldiers. One regiment, which went to White river a few weeks ago with 600 men, can now muster but 300 fit for duty, so rapid has been the effects of sickness and the bullets of guerrillas Unless reintorced or relieved and called home, the command hids

A SKIRMISH WITH AN UNEXPECTED FOE.

fair to become an easy prey to the Confederates,

now known to be in the vicinity in no inconsiera-

person landed 400 of the 40th Indiana regi- the Senate. This way of coming in here with ment, at St. Charles, with a determination to back door vetoes cannot be tolerated. It seems pitch out into the country and learn for cer- that some gentlemen have been to see the Presitain whether Gen. Curtis's force was actually in dent-to learn his opinions. These gentlemen his vicinity. He marched his men eight miles are very fortunate. Most gentlemen when they into the interior, followed at a safe distance by go to see the President are debarred from his Lieut. Col. Farrow, with about 400 of the 43d presence, and those only are admitted who are Indiana as a rear guard, to protect him from at | charged with his constitutional conscience. He tack in that direction.

that even the guerrillas had deserted that particital. If such, however, is to be the case, he wantular portion of Arkansas, when they suddenly ed the President to take all the responsibility of came upon the pickets of the enemy in such his own actions. He (Wade) wanted no backforce as to lead to the supposition that the rebels | kitchen way of doing business. were upon their front in goodly numbers. The Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts (Rep.) said he Indianians, with the General at their head, had been engaged here for months trying to pass charged upon and quickly drove in their pickets, a confiscation bill of some sort, and one finally They merely fired their muskets and broke for | was passed, to which there were strong objections tall timber on the "double quick." The Indiani- by some Senators. He (Wilson) regarded the ans followed close upon them, and actually sur- present resolution as of little consequence, and if prised a division of Gen. Hindman's army, com- its passage would in any way satisfy anybody's posed of six regiments-perhaps not numbering constitutional scruples, he (Wilson) was perfect more than 3,000, however-which they had no ly willing to vote for it. He admitted this mode idea they had time to gain their position since the of legislation seemed improper, but he believed time last heard from in a different direction. The the great measure was far above all little irregurebels, although surprised, were soon prepared larities. It he could secure the passage of this for battle, and opened a beavy fire upon the ad- bill, he would do so.

Then commenced a general engagement which asking the President about his views upon any lasted for some hours, the rebels getting the ad bill. Such impropriety, if there is any, could vantage slightly, and taking advantage of a mo not be charged strongly against him (Fessenden,) mentary full in the musketry, turning in a body for he had done it now for the first time in his life.

the intention being to cut him off from a retreat and capture him. The movement was bravely met with the bayonet, and for a time the Spartan band were apparently about to give way. But they rallied, made their own peculiar and desper-

second time, and this time with a certainty of About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon our city flanking their exhausted foe, when just at the proper juncture the tramp of the rear guard under of a messenger from Newburg, with the intelli- Lieut. Col. Farrow was heard. This inspired the gence that a squad of forty of A. R. Johnson's 46th with renewed courage. They re-entered the marauders had crossed the river at Newburg and fight with renewed energies and gave battle against fearful odds with a most daring and de-The signal of danger was at once given, and termined spirit. Then came Colonel Farrow with in less than one hour, 1,000 men were under his detachment of the 43d, and pitched in regardarms, and cannon went rattling through our less of consequences to the succor and support of streets. The city, which has been in a most lamentable state of torpor for months, was thorough successful movement, the enemy, instead of flankly aroused, and every man who could get a mus- ing the 46th as was intended, was itself flanked, ket, rifle, shot-gun or revolver was at once under the ranks broken up, men scattered in dismay, arms, and hundreds more were eagerly seeking and finally, after the fight had lasted three hours, fairly driven from the field of battle. The 800 Indianians soon occupied the rebe! position but were not out in numbers sufficient to make a pur-

Thus, for the second time within the past two weeks, have the troops of Hindran been routed by the Union soldiers from the Hoosier State. The rebel loss, so far as ascertained, in the skirmish of Sunday, was twenty-four killed, thirty wounded and about forty taken prisoners. Gen. Fitch lost four men killed and three or four slightly wounded.

Had not Lieut. Col. Farrow came in with the reserve at the very moment he did, there is no saucy little Courier went out "flying light and knowing what might have been the result to Gen. Fitch. Upon one thing he had resolved, however -and his men would have stood by him to the last-he would not have been taken prisoner. He would fight until the last and perish with his entire command before they would give up their position. Happily Lient. Col. Farrow relieved them, not tarry long in Newburg, but skulked back and together the two forces put the enemy to

Not knowing the force the enemy might have A Union soldier arrived from Newburg after in the vicinity, and being fully convinced that he roled all the Union soldiers in the hospital, stole | -- and three hours' hard fighting, they were safea wagon and two horses, and then recrossed the ly on board the transports before sunset. Con sidering they had no water during the whole time Two men, residents of Newburg, who were no- excepting the little they could carry in their cantorious secesh sympathizers, and who came over teens from the river, this was a pretty hard and

GEN. FITCH RETALIATING.

It will be recollected that in a recent letter, I stated that Gen. Fitch had captured seven of the prominent residents in the vicinity of St. Charles and held them as hostages for the good behaviour of guerrilla bands known to be on the river banks. For a time, after these men had been pa-A man on the point, dressed in a red shirt, raded on the decks of the transports, dressed in of the common soldiers who kept them company plied the stream above and below St. Charles. But subsequently, from heedlessness, or because they had not been made acquainted with the General's promise, some guerrillas fired upon the steamer Lexington last week almost instantly kiling her first engineer, who chanced to be sitting at an open port at the time. As good as his word, the General immediately selected two of the most rabid rebels of the seven hostages, and hung them by the neck until dead, in sight of the Arkansas shore, and undoubtedly in view of their own neighbors and friends. CHANGES OF COMMANDERS.

Gen. U. S. Grant received orders last evening to repair with his staff officers immediately to vey has command of the Western District of

the 2d division. The Modification of the Confiscation

Tennessee in his absence, and Gen. Thayer of

Debate in the Senate-Republican Senators assail the President-His action is stigmatized as "Monstrous," "Illegitimate," and "Unconstitutional," and he is charged with "Attempting to Coerce Congress.'

In the Senate, on Wednesday-Mr. Clark called up the resolution from the House explanatory of the confiscation act. He offered as an amendment, that no punishment under the bill shall work the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the person ac-

Mr. Trumbull opposed the amendment, as life forfeiture of real estate in the West amounts to

Mr. Sherman of Olio (Rep.), said that, if the Senator (Clark) would say that it was likely the suppose.) he would shoot them down wherever he President would veto the bill unless this amendment was adopted, he (Sherman) would vote for oly of the business.) He issued a flaming proc | it, but he wanted the President to take the responsibility of it.

Mr. Clark-I think I may say that I am au thorized to state that this amendment will remove one of the objections of the President to the bill. One of the objects of this amendment was an inducement to obtain the President's signature. He should also offer another amendment they are playing off and on, so as to lure some of that the words "granting an amnesty," shall be construed so as to authorize the President to restore any property under the bill if he thinks it

Mr. Lane of Indiana (Rep.), said that he was not willing to legislate under any duress. He would never surrender the independence of the Senate to the dictation of any President, however much we might trust him. Let the President, if he does not like the bill, send it back here with his veto, and then he (Lane) was willing to make the issue confiscation or no confiscation. He (Lane) was not willing to have the but were not doing anything. One of them was hands of the Senate tied by the Executive or any

Mr. Clark thought they might as well look at the question practically, and not stop at little points of eiguette. If there were honest objec-Mr. King of New York (Rep.), thought that this was an entirely new mode of legislation. If It was also said that some forty of them had the President has objections to the bill, it is his started for Green river to intercept the Mattie business to send the bill back with his objections. It is time that we met the enemies of this country fairly, and not with a timid policy. We must defend the country from its enemies, and from any timidity on the part of those whose duty it is to take care of the country. We must meet the question boldly, and not by this back-door legislation. He thought it a monstrous precedent to

Mr. Harris of New York, (Rep.) thought there was nothing so monstrous in this proposi tion. If the President had constitutional scruples, we ought to have proper respect for The gunboat Conestoga, late from White river, them. If we can pass this resolution, and thus avoid a veto, he (Harris) thought it was best to

Mr. Wade of Ohio (Rep.) thought that this was entirely a novel question. This way of comng in here illegitimately-in a way unknown to the Constitution-he did not like. He (Wade) did not know who was authorized to speak for the President or promulgate his views. If this is the way we are to legislate, we ought to have a Committee to wait on the President when we pass a bill, and ask what his "royal" pleasure is, and how much we shall alter a bill to escape his veto. This is disgraceful. It is a total surrender of the rights of this body. The only constitutional way for the President is, if he has objections to the bill, to state them in his veto There is no other way for him to act, unless we desire to surrender On Sunday last, the 6th inst., Gen. Fitch in all our constitutional rights and all the dignity of Wade) would be very sorry it the President Gen. Fitch and his gallant Indianians were should veto this important measure. It would be marching quietly along, almost r adv to believe the saddest news that ever went out of this Cap-

vancing Indianians. This was returned with Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Republican,) said that he could see no impropriety in any Senator and charging upon the flank of Gen. Fitch's force, He had been solicited by many gentlemen to in-

quire of the President as to his opinions on this bill, considering it to be very unfortunate that there should be any difference of opinion between METROPOLITAN HALL. the President and Congress on so important a measure as this. It must be remembered that the POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY. President is an important branch of this Govern-Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday Eve-nings, July 23d, 24th and 25th. ment, and without his signature no bill can be-

come a law, without a two thirds vote. The people are very much interested in this measure, Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels! and he (Fessenden) felt deep interest in it, and voted for it, though with some hesitation as to its SIXTEEN STAR PERFORMERS. constitutional bearings. He believe that whatever opinion the President expressed he expressed BEST BAND IN THE WORLD! honestly. What part of common sense is it The Cincinnati Press, viz., the Commercial, the Gazette, when we can retain all the essential features of the Enquirer, the Times, and the Press pronounce then the me plus ultra of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. the bill, to refuse to have anything to do with it at all? If it not best to do the best we can under BES. Tickets to all parts of the House, 25 cents. No the circumstances? Is there any loss of dignity or character in passing such a resolution as this, II P Doors open at 71/2 o'clock, commence at 8. or is it better that no bill should be passed? He

was willing to take all the responsibility of going to the President, if there was any responsibility Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opposition,) offered an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Clark, to strike out the word "real," so as to

have the limitation to life forfeiture apply to all

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Republican.) hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He should say nothing, as his views had been misrepresented by the press. He had been charged with trying to protect the real estate of the rebels, when the reverse was the case. He wanted to get rid of all constitutional objections. He wanted to take all the real estate of the rebels, and repeople those States with new and lov-

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Republican,) was willing to stand by the President. He would not ask him to violate his conscience on account of the Senate. He thought the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Clark] better for the people of Kansas, as they would get hold of the rebel property much cheaper than otherwise, and he was perfectly willing to trust his constituents to get hold of the title in

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Republican,) did not wish to make the President violate his conscience in any way; but is the President connected with legislation in any way except by his veto? The Senate did not wish to come in conflict with the Executive in any way, but the President in an unconstitutional way is bringing on a conflict between himself and the Senate-in a very dangerous way, as be (Trambull) thought. He (Trumbull) did not doubt at all that the Senator from Maine [Fessenden] understood the views of the President correctly, but on some other bill, and on some other occasion, some Senators who are not so accurate might undertake to state the views of the President and made a mistake, and the Senate might vote on entirely erroneous views. This resolution proposes an entirely new precedent. Such a thing has never been done before. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Clark] was suggested simply and solely for the purpose of overcoming the objections which he (Trumbull) understood were made by the President. This seemed like an attempt on the part of the President to coerce Congress. If the President has objections to the Administrator's Sale of Real Estate. resolution, let him use his constitutional prerogative and veto the bill, and then it will not follow, as has been suggested, that we have no bill, for the veto message can be taken up and acted on, buyers. Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12, in square No. 21, in the and, if necessary, the bill can be passed by a twothird vote. He (Trumbull) had felt a great deal of interest in the passage of a confiscation bill, and six months; and balance, with interest, in eighteen he believed that if one had passed at the com- months-the purchaser giving notes with security accordmencement of the session the rebellion by this ing to law. time would have been suppressed. The passage of such a bill would have been of more value to ns than the taking of the rebel capital. It was just a difference between saying to the slaves of = the rebels escape from your masters and come within our lines and your shackles shall fall forever, and saying to them, if you come within our lines you shall be driven back. The rebels had

they could lay their hands on, but of course rebel property must be protected, and when a Union army comes upon it a guard must be placed around it and protect it. So there was every inducement for men to side against the Government, for then no harm would come to them from We should have had plenty of friends in the South if the confiscation policy had been adopt ed, and men been told that if they took up arms against the Government, their property would be taken. The confiscation bill makes it the duty of the President to take the property of rebels to ward the expenses of the war, but the bill, if he understood it, did not declare the forfeiture of real estate of any convicted traitor, and he thought that, when the President came to examine the bill carefully, he would find there was no such

confiscated all the property of Union men that

clause in it, and he (Trumbull) did not believe the veto message would ever reach the Senate, and would not believe it until he saw it. Therefore he would not pass the resolution to obviate any supposed objections. He would wait until the President sent his objections in regular form, and then he (Trumbull) was perfectly willing to pass the bill, with mod fications or not, as the Senanything wrong, or intringed on the dignity of

Mr. Hale did not think the President had done the Senate in any way, and this was not the time to stand on trifles. He thought this objection of the President was a very great mistake, but as the President was acting honestly about it, he thought the Senate should meet him in the same

Mr. Powell's amendment was then rejectedveas 16, pays 31.

Mr. Sumner said the country was never in so great peril as now, and, in such a time as this, he was willing to forego his individual opinions ra ther than hazard the passage of the confiscation bill. Though he did not agree at all with the President in the objection, yet the great object, the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, was secured. He should, under the circumstances, vote for the resolution, and for the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Howard should vote for the resolution. though he protested against any such objection as suggested, but he would not jeopardise in any way the confiscation act. Mr. Clark's amendment was then adopted, as

Yeas-Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Evck, Wilson of Massachussetts, Willey, and Wright-25.

Navs-Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Grimes, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Sauls bury, Stark, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Missouri-15.

Mr. Clark offered another amendment, that the words "grant amnesty," authorize the President to restore property seized under the bill to any person found innocent. Agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Cincinnati has been placed under military authority. Col. BURRANK, of the 13th regulars, is the Commandant. This will insure system and efficiency in the military affairs of that city.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN BREWER, of Southport, a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic Con-

Special Notice.

10 AD VERTISERS.-All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

## MEDICAL.

ish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every

inde can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any

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HE premises lately occupied by Philip Sponable, de-

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and house, barn, and out-houses all comfortably ar-

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MARY J. SPONABLE.

11v22-d&m'41

the subscriber, on the premises.

TATE ARE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING IMMEDI-PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. \* # TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED erganization, or to those by whom an increase of

family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of And will pay the highest market price, in cash. We can the Old World for the past century. Although this article | be found at Wood & Foudray's Livery Stable, on Pennsylsvery cheap and simple, set it has been put up in half vonia street. Indianapolis pintbottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant BUTTOLPH, SAYER, & CO., price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to fur-Government Contractors.

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EXCHANGE TROTTING PARK.

THE proprietors of the above Park will give the fol-

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A Purse of \$25 for all Horses that never Trotted better

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A Purse of \$50 free for all Trotting Horses. Mile Heats,

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Two to start to make a race.

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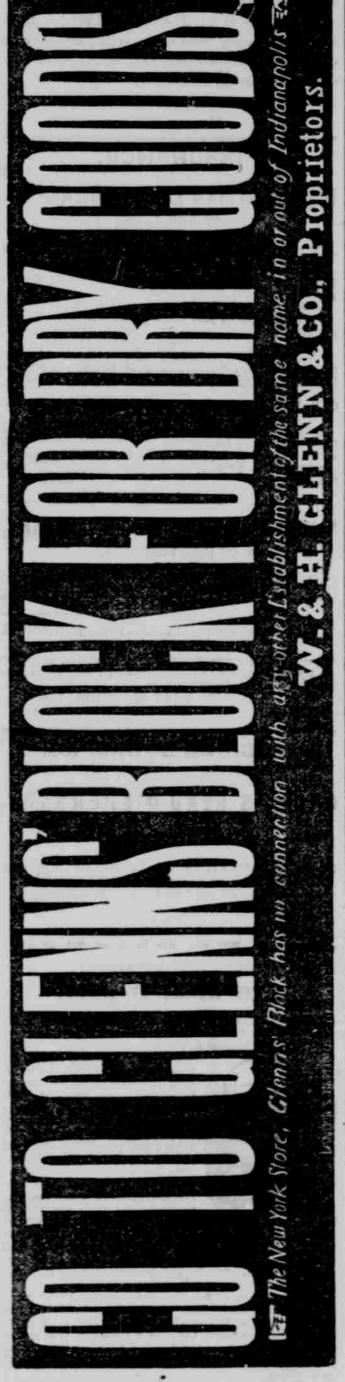
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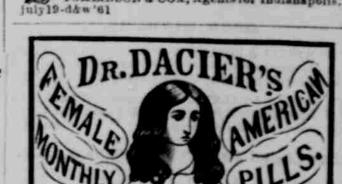
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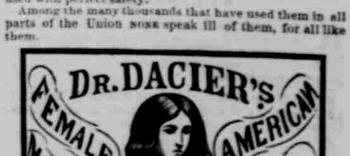
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